43. Match:	
_1. AC	A. Magnetic lines of force.
2. Generator	B. Total opposition to current in an AC circuit.
3. Sine Wave	C. Current leads Voltage by 90°.
4. Period	D. Amount of time for a capacitor to charge 63%.
5. Frequency	E. Current lags Voltage by 90°.
6. Pulse Width	F. Two per period, one positive, the other negative.
7. Flux Lines	G. Transformer winding with the load connected.
8. Oscilloscope	H. Passes high freq. With max. voltage & attenuates the low
	freq.
9. Function Generator	I. Process of transferring energy from primary to secondary due
	to expansion & contraction of magnetic field cutting across the
	secondary.
10.Inductor	J. Opposes change in current, Stores energy in electromagnetic
	field.
11.Inductor	K. Used to analyze the wave shape & measure the amplitude,
Phase relation	period, and pulse width of an AC signal.
12.Impedance	L. Passes low freq. With max. voltage & attenuates the high
	freq.
_13.Reactive	M. Changes the voltage and current of the AC on the primary to
Component	a different value on the secondary.
14.Capacitor	N. Converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.
_15.Capacitor	O. Used to produce 3 types of AC signals at a wide range of
Phase Relation	frequencies at different amplitudes.
_16.Lowpass Filter	P. Voltage generated in relation with the angle of the rotor in
	the magnetic field.
17.Highpass filter	Q. Opposes change in voltage, stores energy in electrostatic
40 = 1	field.
18.Time Constant (TC)	R. Frequency sensitive device.
19.Transformer	S. Transformer winding with the input signal connected.
20.Mutual Inductance	T. Current that changes in amplitude & periodically reverses
24 Daine am : Wim dim a	direction.
21.Primary Winding	U. Time required for the rotor to make 1 complete revolution
22 Secondary Winding	(360°).
22.Secondary Winding	V. Number of complete revolutions (360°) of the generator in 1 second.
23.Alternation	
20.AIGHAIIUH	W. Time it takes to do 1 alternation, ½ of period